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NUMBER
353

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

Milwaukee, Wis., U. S. A., May 6, 1905.

A Glance at the Facts.

By VICTOR L. BERGER.

SOCIALISM is the political economy of the wage-working class. The interests of this wage-working class—their economic and political interests—are therefore paramount in the Social-Democratic party. The Social-Democratic party is to be the same in the political field that the trade union is in the economic field.

But the wage-working class, the proletariat, is not a fixed class in any country, and least of all in America.

There is a constant flux to and from the proletariat in every civilized country. Entire sections of the middle class are driven to it by the concentration of production, by the invention of new machinery, or by the effects of competition.

On the other hand, many wage workers sink beyond the proletariat and become tramps or criminals.

But in this country there has been, and to some degree there still exists, another reason for the instability of the proletariat.

Because of the comparatively thin population of this country, its great natural resources and its vast "elbow-room," the American proletariat until very recently had a chance to become independent and leave his class. Such chances exist even now in a limited degree. Energetic individuals seek to get out of the wage-working class instead of organizing it for resistance.

The fanatics of the doctrine of "class consciousness" will do well to take this fact into consideration.

Besides, the feeling of class distinction in America, at least among native workmen, has not the same historic foundation that it has in Germany or England. The class consciousness even of the British wage workers cannot compare with that of the German Social-Democrats, as appeared during the strike of British machinists, for instance, when comparatively larger sums were donated in Germany for the assistance of the strikers than in England itself.

This fact finds its explanation in the ethical side of the Socialist propaganda in Germany. The workmen of Germany who belong to the Social-Democratic party, and this includes nearly all the workmen in the great industrial centers, are thorough infidels and are literally afraid of neither God nor devil. But Socialism and the idea of the solidarity of the workmen of all nations have become a religion with the great mass of the working people of Germany and have accomplished wonders. "Class-consciousness" there has an ethical meaning and is founded upon the deeply religious trait of the Teutonic race, which upon this question seems to be still unawakened in the Anglo-Saxons.

Even in Germany, the present limited conception of class interest and class consciousness will have to broaden, if the Social-Democratic party is to make any further headway.

The present conception has reached the limit of its usefulness, when all, or virtually all, the industrial workers are under the banner of the German Social-Democracy.

In order to gain the independent peasantry and the middle class which still exists in large numbers even in Germany, the terms "class interest" and "class-consciousness" will have to change their meaning. One needs only to look at the recent literature of German Socialism and at the public discussions of this question to see that such it is changing.

In America, as in every other country, the laboring class—or strictly speaking, the proletariat—forms the most favorable recruiting ground for an advance guard of progress. But energetic and honest men from all classes who understand the class struggle and are imbued with the spirit of our class are welcome in our ranks.

The wage workers with "nothing to lose but their chains" naturally will furnish most of the soldiers in the struggle for Socialism. But they will not furnish all the soldiers, and in no country have they furnished all the leaders.

This is easily explained. The circumstances surrounding a wage worker are such that only in exceptional cases can he obtain the knowledge, education and training indispensable to a leader.

Marx and Engels, the scientific founders of international Socialism, were not proletarians, nor was Ferdinand Lassalle, the founder of the German Social-Democracy. Liebknecht, Bebel, Heine, Vollmar and other German leaders came from the middle class, Singer even from the capitalists. The most famous French Socialist leaders, Jaures, Lafargue, and Guesde are not proletarians. Scarcely any of the noted Italian leaders are wage-workers. They are mostly university professors, writers, etc., etc. The Socialist movement in Italy had its origin in the middle class. Its main hold is there to this day, but from this starting-point it is now spreading among the wage-workers. Italy is mainly an agricultural country, and manufactures are very little developed.

In England, Keir Hardie and John Burns are proletarians; but not the "spiritual leaders"—Hyndman, Bax, Bernard Shaw, the Webbs, etc., nor was William Morris.

The proletariat of no civilized country can well dispense with the intelligence and the power of resistance which still remains in the middle class, notwithstanding the fact that it is gradually decaying.

In America it would be folly to base a Socialist movement upon the supposition that a middle class does not exist, or that it will not exist after a little time. Especially, if it is also a part of the Socialist "tactics" to ignore the farmers, or to treat them as the enemies of the "class-conscious proletariat," on the old theory of the father-inquisitors "that everybody who is not for us, is against us."

We expect that every ignorant fanatic and narrow-minded bigot in our party will break out in shrieks and lamentations against this view as being rank "heresy" and "middle-class" Socialism. But this cannot restrain us from doing what is right. People of the above characterized kind, by cheap phrases and artificial fanaticism, up to the present time have succeeded in retarding the growth of the Socialist party in most sections of America, although this country is ripe for a larger and stronger Social-Democratic political organization than any other country in the world.

Victor L. Berger.

Owing to new developments at Madison we will have to again wait one week before presenting our indictment of the Wisconsin "reform" legislature with regard to Labor legislation.

Workingmen's blood runs thick in Poland in a splendid martyrdom. This is holy Russia's manner of interpreting the biblical injunction "Peace on earth, good will toward men." It will ever be so until Socialism ushers in true brotherhood and obliterates the selfishness of the capitalist system.

The sunlight of Socialism is already reddening the hill tops. The era of economic justice is dawning. The bats of capitalistic greed and wrong are in commotion at the bright light that is confronting them. They would like to soften that light by the smoked glass of "reform."

The row in the headquarters of the Equitable Life Insurance company is decidedly interesting.

It gives men who are paying in their hard earned dollars as premiums so that they can die in the comfortable feeling that their families will not be left destitute, it gives such men a chance to see what is being done with their money.

Their money goes, in part, to support such immoral drones as James H. Hyde in idleness and luxury and worse.

The row was started over a fabulously expensive banquet given by Hyde to a foreign notable, at which a well known actress is reported to have danced a drunken can-can on the top of one of the banquet tables. To the delight and gratification of the drunken "leading Americans" and captains of industry and high finance who took part in the swell orgy. The thing got into the papers and the scandal naturally hurt the Equitable's business, shook public confidence in it, and hence the virtuous efforts to reform it.

The main charges against Hyde is that he has used Equitable funds to pay for the swell dinners he has given to various celebrities, that he has charged up his coaching trips to the company, put his personal servants on the company pay roll, loaned out its funds to trust companies in which he has an interest, manipulated the surplus to his own benefit, and so on.

And the Equitable does not stand alone! At the present time no less than four of the leading magazines are publishing articles exposing

NEXT WEEK.—Comrade Lucian Sanial's answer to Comrade Ashplant and others on the question in Marx as to "Who Paid the 3/-?" Also the first installment of Comrade Ida Crauch-Hazlett's "brief" of Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science." These are articles well worth preserving.

AN EASY TRICK!

I remember reading somewhere that New York's infamous Boss Tweed, at the height of his extraordinarily corrupt career, actually began negotiations with a syndicate composed of his friends to sell to them the New York City Hall on a long-time note. When some curious heeler asked where the city fathers should conduct the affairs of the metropolis, he beamed on them in a paternal way as he explained: "Oh, a detail of the sale will be a hundred years' lease back to the city at a rental which will give us enough each five years to pay the purchase price."

Abundant, you say. Not so far-fetched as you may think, if you will remember the conditions under which the National City—the "Standard Oil" Bank—acquired New York's old Custom House on Wall street. They bought it from the United States government, credited the purchase price to Uncle Sam on their books, then rented it for a good round price to the government, whose new Custom House was not ready for occupancy, and because it remained in Uncle Sam's possession, evaded municipal taxation on the investment. They got the property absolutely without paying a cent, and have ever since collected a splendid interest on the million they did not invest.—Thomas W. Lawson, in "Frenzied Finance."

A Triumph of Capitalist Genius!

crooked methods of leading insurance companies.

One thing is certain: The many articles now publishing exposing the methods of high finance, insurance, etc., are permanently shaking the confidence that the people have had in the leading "business" men of the nation.

All this will help on the tendency to look into Socialism. With the faith in the business integrity of the country shaken, there falls away a good part of the stone wall of prejudice that has helped to impede the growth of the Socialist spirit with the more educated classes.

So mote it be!

"A beautiful world full of gracious deeds," is the way an English Socialist refers to society under the sway of Social-Democracy. It is felicitously put.

London is somewhat perturbed by the facts as to its underfed children. It ought to be ashamed—being a Christian nation—to have the underfeeding of children a chronic condition under its advanced civilization. We are mighty proud that we live in a nation so Christian that every single child gets enough to eat! Ahem!!

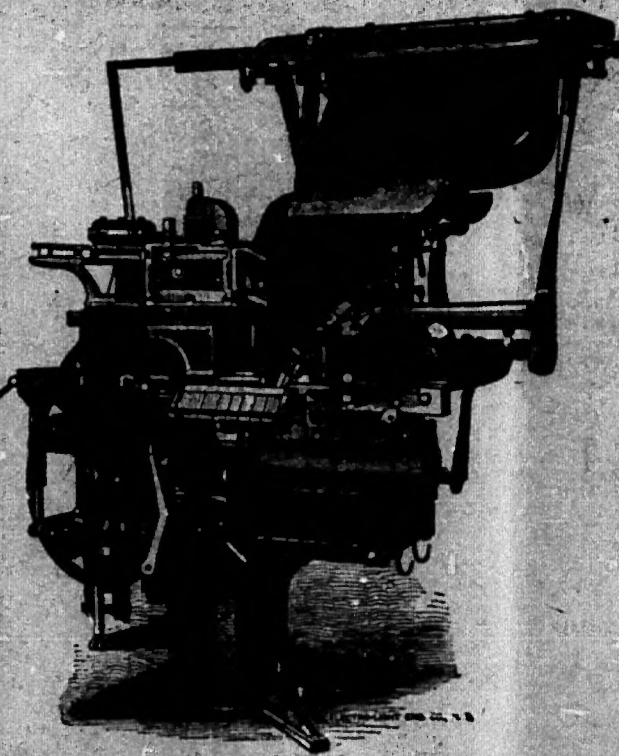
The Presbyterian ministers in Milwaukee recently resolved to help the bakery workers who were agitating to get a free day on Sunday, by promising not to buy any bakers' bread on Sunday. Whatever their motives, it was a merciful thing to do, and it made the workers feel as if at last the church was listening to their righteous complaints. But will these ministers' flocks follow their merciful lead?

Now comes the official journal of the Railroad Conductors' Brotherhood, and prints a long article by foxy Mr. Ralph Easley, chief monkey worker of the Civic Federation, telling union men how to be good. It is chiefly made up of rant against Socialists. It won't do you any good, old man! Workingmen have heads of their own, although you show that you do not suspect it, and they are more capable of judging as to what is to the interests of the union movement than a capitalistic trickster on the outside.

Far be it from our wish to express surprise at what has been done to the Labor bills by the present Legislature of Wisconsin. On the contrary, we are thankful that Labor has been given so good an object lesson. It splendidly verifies our warning, that Labor had nothing to gain from reform politics. So far as Labor is concerned, the Legislature might just as well be filled with "Stalwarts"—with representatives of ultra-capitalism—as to be made up of the representatives of another anti-labor class bent on "reform." Valuable, too, has been the lesson set for our brethren outside the cities. The present Legislature has shown them that these "reformers" who begged so hard for their votes did not go to Madison to represent them, but to stand solid as a rock for capitalism. The next Legislature of Wisconsin will be full of Social-Democrats—and the rule of the people will then show a beginning.

That Linotype Fund. -- See it Grow!!

INTWO WEEKS' time \$127.15 has been pledged towards the \$2300 necessary to begin with to secure the printing plant. Certainly a splendid start, and if kept up at the same rate, it will be but a few months before the plant is put into operation. But let us not be too sanguine. Two thousand three hundred dollars is a big sum, and only by the co-operation of all of our friends can raising it be accomplished.



erecting, gas and electric attaching, etc., will cost \$4000.00. Of this about \$1100.00 is required at once. \$725.00 one year after the machine is received, the balance in two years or more, in monthly or quarterly installments with interest. Type for setting our advertisements, and outfit for making-up will cost about \$700.00 on which \$400.00 must be paid at once. For our job work we have in mind a plant now doing \$6000.00 of work per year, which can be had for about \$1800.00. On this one third must be paid down, and with several hundred dollars for stock and cash on hand makes up the total of \$2300.00 necessary now. The balance of \$4200.00 can be paid out of the savings made.

Now then, C.rades, here is an opportunity to help. Make your donation—make it as large as you can, but make it anyway. It will make you feel like having put another nail into the coffin of capitalism. But if you can't make a donation outright, why not spread the light of Socialism by getting subscribers for the Herald? Use the blank inserted elsewhere.

If you are one of the thousands receiving this issue as a sample copy, you have the advantage of being enabled not only to assist by subscribing for the Herald and thus helping, but also of contributing outright to the cause we all love so well. Let us hear from you. All contributions will be acknowledged in the HERALD.

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------------|----------|
| Previously reported | \$99.50 | W. R. Roselius | 4.50 |
| Isaac Peterson | 10.00 | W. Winer | .55 |
| Ed. Knapp | 5.00 | Chas. Cmejla | .25 |
| E. Meims | 1.00 | L. Jungman | .50 |
| U. Enechrich | .25 | H. B. Kampling | .10 |
| R. Knudsen | .50 | Wm. Mackay | 1.00 |
| Dr. W. O. Patterson | 1.00 | Chas. Kohlar | 1.00 |
| A. H. Flosten | 2.00 | Total | \$127.15 |

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2.)

Growth of the Injunction

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

IN the month of December, 1893, something over eleven years ago, a federal injunction was issued that broke all the records up to that time and stirred up the whole country. This injunction was issued by James G. Jenkins, judge of the United States Circuit Court, and restrained the employees of the Northern Pacific railway from quitting the service of that company under penalty of being found guilty of contempt and sent to jail.

The facts in the case, which are recalled by a recently published interview with Judge Jenkins, who has retired from the bench, and the concurring, editorial comment of the capitalist press, were as follows:

The Northern Pacific, robbed and wrecked by the knaves who had control of its affairs, applied to the federal court in the person of Judge Jenkins for a receivership, which was promptly granted. Following this order of the court and the appointment of the receivers, the latter petitioned the court for an order making sweeping reductions in the wages of employees, and fearing that a strike might follow, the receivers asked the court at the same time to issue an order restraining the employees from leaving the service of the company, and this was also promptly granted. It was this latter order that aroused the storm and it raged fiercely for some months. Indignation meetings were held by labor unions, notably in Chicago, where a mass meeting was called for the special purpose of denouncing Judge Jenkins and demanding his impeachment. Obedient to the indignation and clamor of organized labor, Congressman McGann of Illinois introduced a resolution in Congress looking to the investigation of the affair by the judiciary committee, but, of course, nothing came from it and it was not long before the judicial crime, for such it was, was forgotten.

The strange thing about it was that the employees did not strike under such extreme provocation and this was due to the fact that their leaders, the national officers of their unions, urged them not to do so, and united in a letter to the general manager accepting the order of the court and acquiescing in the situation. The writer, who was then organizing the American Railway Union, tried to have the employees resent the despot's decree of the court and quit in a body from end to end of the line, but other counsels prevailed and they remained at work. It would have been interesting to see the ten or twelve thousand employees quit as one and defy the outrageous order of the court, and then see Jenkins make good his order and send them to jail. The judicial bluff would have been called and not only would they not have gone to jail, but the court would have stood exposed and rebuked and the reduction in the wages would have been restored. I am still waiting for organized workmen to take advantage of just such an opening when ten thousand or more workers shall all be simultaneously in contempt for the defiance of some outrageous federal injunction. It will have a most wholesome effect—indefinitely better than the servile pleas of labor leaders and legislative committees in the humiliating role of mendicants crawling in the dust at the feet of their supposed servants.

Had the army of Northern Pacific employees resented the outrage of Judge Jenkins in 1893 by quitting in defiance of his injunction—and they would have done it but for the national officers of their unions—an object lesson of incalculable value would have been taught the courts and their capitalist masters and the rapid evolution of the labor injunction which had then fairly set in would have been checked for a time at least, and it is doubtful if it had ever developed its present unrestrained restraining power.

Judge Henry Clay Caldwell, who was also on the federal bench at the time the Jenkins injunction was issued, declared strongly in opposition to it, saying:

"If receivers should apply for leave to reduce the existing scale of wages, before acting on their petition I would require them to give notice of the application to the officers or representatives of the several labor organizations to be affected by the proposed change, of the time and place of hearing, and would also require them to grant such officers or representatives leave of absence and furnish them transportation to the place of hearing and subsistence while in attendance, and I would hear both sides in person, or by attorneys, if they wanted attorneys to appear for them. If, after a full hearing and consideration, I found that it was necessary, equitable and just to reduce the scale of wages, I would give the employees ample time to determine whether they would accept the new scale. If they rejected it they would not be enjoined from quitting the service of the court either singly or in a body."

Judge Jenkins gave the employees no hearing, no notice, no consideration. He simply ordered their wages reduced and told them that if they quit work he would send them to jail. This is the order—and a beautiful order it is in a land of boasted freedom—that Judge Jenkins now says has been vindicated and that the precedent then established by him is now followed by all courts. He is right. The evolution of the injunction has indeed been swift and what was regarded as exceedingly novel and venturesome a decade ago is now securely incorporated in our established system of capitalistic jurisprudence.

The late Judge Dundy of Omaha, notoriously the creature of the Union Pacific, issued the order reducing wages on that system when it was in the hands of receivers appointed by him, but Judge Caldwell, who was on the Circuit bench and had prior jurisdiction, took the case away from Dundy, had the employees come into court and be heard, and, after bearing all the evidence, revoked the order of Dundy, restored the wage reductions and administered a scathing rebuke to the receiver.

Judge Caldwell was appointed to the federal bench by President Lincoln. They don't appoint that kind of judges any more.

Such eminent lights as Dundy, Jenkins, Ricks, Taft, Ross, Woods, Grosscup and Kohlssat now illumine the federal bar and all their names are immortally associated with the evolution of the injunction and the subjugation of labor by judicial process.

One of the first and most illustrious in this line is Judge Taft, who won his spurs in the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan case. He has been a prime favorite with the corporations ever since, is now in the cabinet, and is being groomed for the presidency. As a candidate for the white house he has the two essential qualifications—unswerving loyalty to capital and unmitigated contempt for labor—and this should and doubtless will secure his nomination and election by an overwhelming majority.

In his published interview, Judge Jenkins, discussing his Northern Pacific injunction, says:

"Within the last twelve years, by reason of popular discontent at legal restraint, the issuance of this writ has been designated appropri-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4.)

The world is at last harkening to working part of the population at a fairly rapid rate. In the police office the men were found to be suffering from poison, and on their removal to the hospital they soon died. Then an inkling of the truth dawned upon the authorities, and inquiries revealed the facts that the men belonged to the working classes, but being denied work the only other resources were the workhouse, or death. They preferred the latter.

Socialism means light and life; capitalism darkness and death. Labor will never get relief from capitalistic ferocity until it sends its own representatives to make the laws.

In spite of themselves the capitalist press has to occasionally admit that Socialism is a moral and a humanitarian force. In commenting upon the possibility of a future war between Japan and the United States, Collier's Weekly says: "It may be well doubted, especially with the growth of trade, Socialism, and other unwarlike influences in Japan, whether she would enter a future war with us, about some conflicting purpose, with anything like the patriotic fury of the present state." This is an acknowledgement of one good, at least, that comes from Socialism. It will prevent war.

This paper may be had ten weeks for ten cents. Try it.

A Juror in Chicago Anarchist Trial Confesses at Last!

NO EVIDENCE, BUT A CLASS CRIME. THE STATE MURDERED INNOCENT MEN. HOW THE AWFUL FARCE WAS PLAYED!—THE CRIME AFTERWARD UPSET THE REASON OF SOME OF THE JURORS. ROBERT HERRICK'S STARTLING ADMISSIONS!

(Abridged from Saturday Evening Post.)

The morning after the fourth of May the city was sizzling with excitement. From what the papers said you might think that there was an anarchist or two skulking in every alley in Chicago with a basketful of bombs under his arm. The men on the street seemed to rub their eyes and stare up at the buildings in surprise to find them standing. There was every kind of rumor flying about: some had it that the police had unearthed a general conspiracy to dynamite the city; others that the bomb-throwers had been found and were locked up. It was all a parcel of lies, of course, but the people were crazy to be lied to, and the police, having nothing better, fed them lies.

My desk was just outside the manager's private office, and the door happening to be ajar, I could see Mr. Drounnd within, striding up and down in great excitement. Carmichael was trying to quiet him down. I could hear the chief's high, thin voice denouncing the anarchists:

"It is a dastardly crime against God and man! It threatens the very foundations of our free country—"

"Yes, that's all right," big John was growling in his heavy tone. "But we don't want to make too much fuss: it ain't any good to poke around in a nest of rattlers."

"Let them do their worst! Let them blow up this building! Let them dynamite my house! I should call myself a craven, a poltroon, if I wavered for one moment in my duty as a citizen."

I had met the chief once or twice, big John having called his attention to me, but he never seemed to remember my existence. Today Mr. Drounnd blew out of the manager's office pretty soon and brushed against my desk. Suddenly he stopped and addressed me in his thin, high voice:

"What do you think, Mr. Harrington, of this infernal business?"

My answer was ready, pat, and sufficiently hot to please the boss. He turned to Carmichael, who had followed him:

"That is what young America is thinking!"

Carmichael put his tongue into his cheek instead of spitting out an oath; but after Mr. Drounnd had gone he growled at me:

"That's all right for young America, but I am no d—n fool, either! My father saw the riots back home in Dublin. It's no good sitting too close on the top of a chimney—maybe you'll set the house on fire. The police? The police are half thieves and all blackguards! They got this up for a benefit party, most likely. Why, didn't they kill more'n twice as many men over at McCormick's only the other day, just because they were

making a bit of a disturbance? And nobody said anything about it! What are they kicking for, anyway?"

"PROMINENT" MEN CONSPIRE.

Mr. Drounnd's view, however, was the one generally held. That very evening there was a meeting of the prominent men of the city to take counsel together how anarchy might be rooted out. We little people heard only rumors of what took place in that gathering, but it leaked out that there had been two minds among the wealthy and powerful men—the timid and the

Something Wrong Here!

Robert Herrick says he served on the Anarchist jury in Chicago in 1886. There was no man on the jury by that name. In his story he claims that he was known at that time as Vaa. Harrington. There was no Vaa Harrington on the jury in question. It is clear, however, that the writer of the article here reproduced was on the jury—there is no question about that. But under what name did he appear there? The names of the jurors were Osborn, Cole, Brayton, Reed, Hamilton, Todd, Sanford, Randall, Denker, Ludwig, Greiner, and Adams. Now which one was Herrick? And what kind of a jury is it that permits men with fictitious names to serve! According to the book "Who's Who in America," Robert Herrick is a professor of rhetoric in the Chicago University. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1868, and Herrick is undoubtedly his real name.—Ed: Herald.

hold. The timid were overridden by the bolder-hearted. Good citizens, like Strauss and Vitzler, so Carmichael told me with a sneer, talked strong to encourage the district attorney to do his duty.

"It means that some of those rats the police have been ferreting out of the West Side saloons will hang to make them feel right. The swells are bringing pressure to bear, and some one must be punished. It's grand!"

The swells meant business, and when Henry I. Drounnd was drawn for the grand jury, to indict those anarchists that the police had netted, big John swore.

Henry I. Drounnd was not the man to let any personal interest stand in the way of what he considered his duty to society. Perhaps he was a little too proud of his sacrifices and his civic virtue. Some years later, he told me all about that grand jury. All I need say here is that this famous trial of the anarchists was engineered from the beginning by the BIG FELLOWS to go straight.

JUSTICE NOT THOUGHT OF.

The hatred and the rage of all kinds of men during those months while the anarchists were on our hands, before they were finally hanged or sent to prison, is hard to understand now at this distance from the event. That bomb in its murderous course had stirred our people to the depths of terror and hate; even easy-going hustlers like myself seemed to look in the face an awful fate. The pity of it all was—I say it now openly and advisedly—that our one motive was hate. Stamp this thing out! that was the one cry. Few stopped to think of justice, and no one of mercy. We were afraid, and we hated.

One night, to my consternation, I found a summons at the house. When

I showed it to a fellow-lerk at the office the next morning he remarked:

"I thought I saw the bailiff in here yesterday, looking around for likely men. They are after a safe jury this time, sure!"

I asked Carmichael to use his influence to get me excused, as I knew he usually did for the boys when they were summoned on jury duty. But all he said was:

"We'll make that all right; you won't lose nothing by it. But you mustn't mind finding a stick of dynamite under your bed when you go home after the trial," he grinned. "You'll have to see the old man this time. Maybe he can get you off."

So I went into Mr. Drounnd's private office and made my request. The chief

same sense of fairness, and could be square and honest if he tried hard. And then he was counted in. In every case it went pretty much as it did in the case of the men from Steele's:

"I feel," so the man from Steele's said, "like any other good citizen doesn't feel that some of these men are guilty; we don't know which ones. We have formed this opinion by general report from the newspapers. Now, with that feeling it would take some very positive evidence to make me think that these men were not guilty. That is what I mean. But I should act entirely upon the testimony."

"But," so said the defense, "you say that it would take positive evidence of their innocence before you could consent to retain them not guilty?"

"Yes, I should want some strong evidence."

"Well, if that strong evidence of their innocence was not introduced, then you want to convict them?"

"Certainly!"

Then the judge took the man in hand, and after a time his Honor got him to say:

"I could see the case on the evidence alone, fairly."

And so they took him, and they took me, in the same way, when it came my turn.

A JURY ROOM CONVERSION.

This is scarcely the place to tell the story of that famous trial. The trial of the anarchists was an odd accident in my life, however, which coming as it did, when I had my foot placed on the ladder of fortune, had something to do with making me what I am today. Up to this time I had never reflected much upon the deeper things of life. The world seemed good to me as a stony, heartily place to fight in. I had made money in the scheme of things as they are, and I found it good. I wanted to make more money, and I had little patience with the kickers who tried to upset the machine. But I had not reasoned it out. There in the courtroom, and shut up in the jury quarters, cut off from my usual habits, I thought over some of the real questions of our life, and made for myself a kind of philosophy of it all.

Today, after the lapse of eighteen years, I can see it all as I saw it then: the small, dirty courtroom; the cold, precise face of the judge; the faces of the eight men whom the police had ferreted out of their holes for us to try. There wasn't much dignity in the performance: some pretty, fashionably dressed girls sat up behind the judge, almost touching elbows with his Honor. They came there as to the play, whispering and eating candy. There was the wagging among the lawyers, snarling back and forth to show their earnestness. But my eyes came back oftentimes to the faces of those eight men, for whose lives the game was being played. Two were stupid, three were shifty; but the other three, had an honest glow, a kind of wild excitement that came from their foreign blood, maybe. They were dreamers of wild thoughts, but no thugs!

BLOODTHIRSTY JUDGE GARY.

From the start it seemed plain that the State could not show who threw that fatal bomb, nor who made it, nor anything about it: the best the State could do would be to prove conspiracy. The only consolation, however, could be the fact that those eight men and the mischief of that night was a lot of loose talk. HIS HONOR MADE THE LAW—afterwards he boasted of it as he went along. He showed us what sedition was, and that was all we needed to know. Then we could administer the lesson. Now that eighteen years have passed, that looks to me like MIGHTY DANGEROUS LAW. Then I was quick enough to accept it.

Near the district attorney sat Mr. Drounnd. He listened to the judge's charge very closely, nodding his head as his Honor made his points and named convictions in his law.

"In behalf of society," Mr. Drounnd's phrase ran in my mind all through the trial. That was the point of it all—a struggle between sensible folks who went about their business and tried to get all there was in it—like myself—and some scum from Europe, who didn't like the way things are handed out in this world. We must hang these rebels for an example to all men. To be sure, the police had killed a score or two of their kind—"rioters," they were called; now we would hang these eight in a proper, legal and ordinary way. And then back to business!

Thus I performed my duty to society. When our verdict was ready, and I came in to be discharged, I saw Hillary Cox, her sacred face flushed with excitement and an ugly scowl crept over her brow. I turned away. Queer thoughts came into my mind—for the bad old and the weeks of close confinement had made me nervous, I suppose. The judge was making his little speech about the protection of society. Society! I seemed to see old Strauss with his puffy, ashen face, and his broad hands that hooked in the dollars, dirty or clean, and Vitzler, who kept our honorable counsel on his pay-roll for convenience, and the man who had been with Lou Pierson that night, and many others. Were they better men before the eye of God than these eight misguided fools whom we were about to punish? Who did the most harm to society, they or that safe-faced Fielden, who might have been a saint instead of an anarchist?

WOLFISHNESS OF THE SYSTEM.

The judge was still making remarks. I kept saying to myself: "Society! In behalf of society! I have done my duty in behalf of society." But what is this almighty society, anyhow, except a lot of fools and scamps with a sprinkling of strong souls, who are fighting for life—all of them fighting for what only a few can get?

"The jury is discharged."

The play was over! At the door my friends were waiting for me.

"Thank you, Van," said Hillary.

"We're going to blow you off for a dinner at the Palmer House, the best you ever eat," Dick Pierson called out loudly. Then he added for the benefit of the onlookers: "To be with the anarchists!"

"Quit that!" I said sharply, some of those queer doubts about the justice of the act I had been concerned in coming over me afresh. "It's over now, and let's drop it."

At the yards, the next morning, it was the same thing: my desk was covered with flowers, and the boys kept me busy shaking hands and taking in the cigars until I thought I was at a church presenting party. Big John was one of the first to welcome me back.

"Say!" he exclaimed, shaking my hand, "do you want a vacation? The old man thinks a month or two would

be the right thing. Enjoy yourself, my boy, after your arduous duty!"

"Shoo!" said "What would I do with a month's vacation, John?"

So I sat down to my desk, quite the cock of the walk, and felt so pleased with myself that you would think I had saved the whole town from being blown up.

Once, some months later, I saw those eight men again, when they were brought into court to be sentenced. They were all speechifying—and I listened to them talk for a time. I didn't take much stock in Spies and Parsons—long-winded, gassy fellows. But the others, who weren't as glib as those two, had a kind of simple sincerity about them. They had the courage to stand up there in the face of death and say what they believed. No one plead for mercy. I was sorry for them.

FROM THE PRESS.

But Socialism not Communism will be the Outcome.

Anthropologist, in Liverpool (Eng.) Post and Mercury: I am glad to see from your issue of the 4th inst. that the Rev. John Wakeford, B. D., is standing up for the rights of labor and the poor in America.

In that country the reckless worship of the "almighty dollar," or modern golden calf, has raised up a crop of predatory capitalists, who are ruining the people wholesale under the laws on a low moral basis. He tells us that 50 per cent of the people there are actually poor and that 1 per cent of the population own 55 per cent of the wealth of the country.

To a less degree, from the same causes, but acting over a longer period, similar results have been produced in this kingdom—viz., 80 per cent of the people have been "disinherited," while 15 per cent of the population own 70 per cent of the wealth of the nation.

It does not say much for their moral development that such a state of affairs is suffered to exist. Whatever benefit may be derived through the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest among insects, birds, animals, etc., under the laws of God the fittest do not survive under the laws of man.

The above figures supply food for reflection. They indicate that giving a loose rein to private greed and selfishness in the way of individualism, and competition is producing disastrous results to the mass of the people, which results are entirely out of harmony with the laws of God for the rest of the living things on this globe—very many times more numerous than man himself.

It is known that man has been on the earth some 200,000 years, and so far as it can be made out, it is probable that it is only within the last twentieth part of this time, say the last 10,000 years, that individualism, private ownership and competition came into existence.

Before that time there is good reason to believe that at certain stated periods, say once a year, and as a matter of tribal or national equity, all property was shared in common. "The periodical redistribution of land and the periodical abandonment of all debts which took place in historical times with so many different races (Semites, Aryans, etc.) must have been a survival of that old custom." "Eskimo life is still based upon communism." What is obtained by hunting and fishing belongs to the clan. "The high standard of tribal morality of the Eskimos has often been mentioned in general literature," and these are supposed to be the remnants of the old people who lived near the beginning of the great Ice Age, 80,000 to 240,000 years ago.

Again, most of the sacred law-givers in the past, from Confucius to Christ, unconsciously hark back to what was evidently the immensely old tribal rule of personal disinterestedness and the loving of one's neighbor. The Jew, even, had a redistribution once in fifty years at his jubilee, within the last 4,000 years, while the Celts of today would sooner help his neighbor than himself, etc.

All this points to the strong probability that the modern world has gone wrong in adopting individualism, private ownership and competition, and that for the great mass of the people what we term civilization is infinitely worse for them than the liberty, equality and fraternity of the ancient communal system of prehistoric times.

What is the matter with the Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

Propaganda Bargains!

SOCIALISM: From Utopia to Science, By Frederick Engels.

This is one of the classics of Socialism which no one can afford to pass by. Printed on the best paper, with clear, clean type. A good pamphlet to hand to certain classes of people. No Socialist library complete without this imperishable masterpiece. Price, 3 cents per copy.

CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM.

By Allan L. Benson.

Engene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fulfill its mission."

Single copies, 5 cts.; 30 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$2.75.

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.

By Winfield R. Gaylord.

Just the pamphlet needed for a understanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won. It is an excellent work for reference. Locals in cities should keep a supply constantly on hand. Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.50.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVED?

By Victor L. Berger.

This little pamphlet shows that to be saved "the only hope for the people for either industrial or political freedom lies in their taking 'lawful' possession of the great industrial monopolies and to establish the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH." One of the finest little books ever written. Sixteen pages. Just the thing to enclose with all your letters.

This pamphlet, 2 cts. a copy, 50 cts. per 100, \$4.50 per 1000.

Social-Democratic Herald,

344 Sixth St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

* See last week's Herald.

RESOLUTIONS ON RUSSIA.

The following are the resolutions on the Russian revolution adopted by the Executive Committee: "The National Executive Committee of Socialist party, in session assembled, herewith donates \$50 to express its sympathy with the Social Democratic party of Russia and sends greetings to it in the name of International Socialism; and in behalf of the growing solidarity of the world wide working class. We also urge the Socialist of America to aid liberally the struggle of the Russian proletariat, and the Socialist press to give constant and full publicity to their cause."

3 Per Cent

In Savings Department and on CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. SAVINGS DEPOSITS made by the FIFTH draw interest from the FIRST OF THE MONTH. Interest compounded twice a year.

Marshall & Isley Bank

Established 1847. 388 Broadway

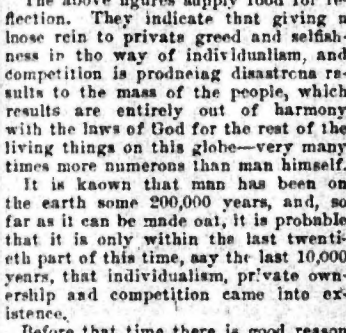
IT DOES NOT REQUIRE

any extra effort to keep adding to a savings account. Once you get an account started you will find plenty of inspiration to keep adding to it. It is a habit well worth cultivating — and you can't begin too soon. . . . One dollar opens an account which earns

3 PER CENT INTEREST

THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK

at the Cor. of West Water & Wells Sts.



UNION LABEL ON EVERY PAIR

This is positively the best shoe in the market for the money. 118 styles to select from, all at the uniform price of

\$2.50

Nothing but the very best quality of leather and findings are used in these goods. Equal to any \$3.50 shoe in the market.

R. B. WEBER,

761 Teutonia Ave., corner Garfield.

DR. B. P. CHURCHILL,

EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT,

Fitting Glasses a Specialty.

Prices very moderate.

416-417 GERMANIA BLDG.

HOURS 1:30-5 P.M.

RESIDENCE AND BRANCH OFFICE: 335 3rd St. between North and Lee.

HOURS: 9-11 A.M. and Evenings.

PHONE—Brook 9508.

"The Shoe of to-day"

MEYER

\$2.50 Shoes

For Men

"UNION MADE"

All Leathers All Styles At one Price

Always \$2.50

"A SHOE OF TRUE MERIT."

Praised by all Wearers.

MAIN STORE

207 West Water St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BICYCLES

Go to J. McManis-Prized and Very Best Grades.

I guarantee every machine to be the BEST VALUE obtainable for the money.

Agency for the RACOLE

The best wheel manufactured in America—First Prize at St. Louis World's Fair.

Hires, Sundries, etc., in largest assortment and at lowest prices.

JOS. SHOSTACK,

Phone White 9028. 465 Third St.

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Hires, Sundries, etc., in largest assortment and at lowest prices.

JOS. SHOSTACK,

Phone White 9028. 465 Third St.

Ten Weeks, Ten Cents.

...DRINK... Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous.

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unwholesome. You may be absolutely certain of its healthfulness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

BRUETT'S

A Good Place to buy your

Clothing,

Hats, Caps,

Furnishings,

Gloves and

Mittens.

Corner 14th Street, Cloyd and Fond du Lac Ave.

Bicycles

Bicycles, Tricycles and Sundries always on hand at lowest prices. Bicycles made to order at \$17.00 up. All repair work guaranteed.

KOEPPEN & CO., MACHINE AND BICYCLE SHOP.

423 Chestnut St., Milwaukee.

W. O. LUEBKE COAL CO.

WOOD, COAL & COKES.

Phone So. 123 657 Clinton St.

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THE ONLY UNION TAILOR SHOP IN BAY VIEW . . .

St. Charles Hotel.
CITY HALL SQUARE, MILWAUKEE.

A Modern First-Class Hotel. With Rates in reach of all. Rooms 75c and up per day. Rooms and board \$2.00 and up per day. Out of town Comrades patronage respectfully solicited.

H. G. UNDERWOOD,
ATTORNEY AND
POLICE PATENTS

307 Wisconsin

State Organization Notes.

The state organizer is tearing up the earth in the northern part of the state.

Word comes that Comrade J. M. A. Spence is to return to Wisconsin and resume his work at Green Bay. He will be a great help to us again as before.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs spoke at a crowded opera house in Racine Saturday night, with a good representation of the middle class in his audience. He got a most considerate hearing, however.

One of the newly elected Republican aldermen in Racine has resigned and this will require an election, in which the Social-Democrats expect to elect their man.

PANCAKE SOCIAL.—The comrades at Pacific are quite ingenious in their devices for raising money for the cause of Socialism. They hold "pancake socials" at which pancakes are served with maple syrup and honey. It is a farming community and the friends come from miles around and one would think they were all Socialists. Last fall Comrade Seeds of Kentucky lost his hat here. He told the comrades if they found it he would devote it to the cause. So they sold chances on the hat. Comrade McManus of Waukesha was the lucky man. He in turn donated it to the cause and it was sold at auction. In this way \$4 or \$5 was realized for the cause, all out of a good joke.

THE FARMERS' WIVES.—The latest is a suggestion of an organization of the wives of the farmer.

To It Buncoing System or Banking System?

This competitive system is what Gen. Sherman said of war, "IT IS HELL." In one instance as in many more, the bank loans the money you have earned and deposited with it to so-called "business men," who are mostly Citizens' Alliance men, believers in DIVINE RIGHT to trade.

We are in the COMPETITIVE HELL, where over 90 per cent actually fail (according to statistics). Is it any wonder the bank at Orosco, Michigan, had to close its doors the other day?

Other instances like the First National of Milwaukee (we hear only of the instances where they got caught). But the facts just brought to light at Milwaukee prove that the bank's funds are not only loaned to the gamblers in the Nation's food supplies, but in this case the officers did the same.

This simply shows that you are furnishing the other fellows the means to own the machines, that you should and can, co-operatively own, not to manufacture goods to sell in this capitalistic hell, but for your own use.

Then your little savings are absolutely safe. IT CANNOT FAIL! Ain't you tired of supporting the system? Have you not worn shoddy long enough? Have you not exposed your person to SWEAT SHOP GERMS too long already? Do you want honest goods? If you do you will have to own the machines! Do you want your savings where you know they are safe? Where you know they are not loaned out to be used for your oppression?

Then write for our plans (gladly furnished free). Investigate our references; if satisfied, invest those savings CO-OPERATIVELY with thousands of others, and you will soon see some president of some corporation, who defies state and federal authorities, and draw salaries larger than that of the President of the United States. What for? (Well, guess it's for their ability to get and keep your money.) You will see them doing their part of honest toil for Society. We invite you to say if this ain't so, and to write your "Uncle Johnny" and tell him if you are to be counted in or not.

He is the FIRST to come out SQUARELY and FAIRLY and make it possible for you to be FREE, and to not be afraid to call a SPADE A SPADE, or to call your attention to the president of the National Banking Association in his position as president of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Rio Grande Woolen Mills Co. (Co-operative), Albuquerque, N. M.
John H. Bear, President.

JONAS HIGH GRADE Bicycles

Sold direct to rider at wholesale prices.
Bicycles built to order at \$14.00 and up.
Easy payments, \$5.00 down, balance \$5.00 per month.
Second-hand bicycles, \$3 to \$10.
We carry the largest stock of Tires, Coaster Brakes and Sundries in the city and serve you the middle of the road.
Best Enameling, Stripping and Transfer, \$1.25. Repair work called for free of charge.

Phone 245 South. Jonas Cycle Co., 728 National Ave. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WATCH REPAIRING

AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.
We Understand French, German and English Watches.
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 West Water Street, Milwaukee.

ARE ENEMIES OF THE PEOPLE

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, preaching today at the First Congregational church upon "The Religion of the Lawyer," said:

"The function of the lawyer is the right administration of the law. If this is the work of the lawyer then his business is essentially religious. His function is sacred, as truly as that of the teacher or the clergyman."

"There are a great many lawyers whose revenues are largely made up of the fees for the representation of the lawless and the lawbreaker. They are recognized by the criminal and predatory classes, rich and poor, as their allies."

"Do not understand me to raise the common question whether a criminal may be defended by a lawyer. Certainly he may, and must be defended. It is no discredit to the best lawyer to defend the worst criminal."

"The law is good, even in the case of great criminals, if a man can use it lawfully."

"It is the perversion of law, the abuse of law, in the sheltering of malefactors from its penalties by which many lawyers enrich themselves."

"As there is no service more sacred than that in which the administration of law invites good men, so there is no mischief more diabolical than that for which the bad man finds, in the same calling, his opportunity."

"There is no class of men in our society more hateful or more dangerous than unprincipled lawyers."

"When we think of the manner in which some of them have sold their legal talent to gigantic plunderers, how they have put their best learning to the service of men whom they knew to be bent in perpetration of colossal wrongs, it is hard for any honest man to stand in their presence and hold back the flaming word of indignation."

But Inevitable Under Capitalism

Don't forget to attend your branch meetings in your respective wards, and above all things see that you are always in good standing, pay your dues promptly, in so doing you will avoid unnecessary expense and trouble on part of the branch and the secretary.

A subscription to the Herald and Forwarders every now and then is good for the very best of men.

A PLAIN TALK TO WORKERS.

We are now starting out in the fight against capitalism, with new vigor and more ambition. Our next aim is to capture the reins of our local government in 1906; namely, that of our municipality. What is to be done and how will we have to go about it? Listen, comrades!

Every ward organization will have to be strengthened, we have got to aim at a better and more systematic organization than even we have now. Every precinct has got to be organized in the next eight months and the branches in each ward should start in right now and get busy. The following plan should be carried out:

First—Organize your ward branch in precincts, appoint a precinct captain and a secretary in each one, let these comrades with the rest of the comrades who live in that respective precinct perform the following duties:

(A) Find out as near as possible what kind of literature is needed in the precinct; namely, nationality, etc.

(B) Let this committee look up the delinquent members in their respective precinct so that our organization does not lose an applicant after he becomes a member of our party.

(C) Check up your poll list and try and find out just where our sympathizers are located.

(D) Let this committee take charge of the distribution of literature in the respective precincts.

(E) Always report back to the ward organization at each ward branch meeting.

If this work will be carried out to a letter, nothing on the face of the earth can prevent us from becoming a powerful organization in this city next spring, and from capturing the local government. Remember that the two old parties will put up a fight next spring such as was never carried on before in this city. They will combine, trade or work in cohorts, in fact, they will do anything and everything to not lose control of the local government. You, no doubt, have not forgotten as yet, the trading process they went through last fall. They trade off the workers like sheep, and it is up to us to educate the workers so that this trading process will cease. Already in one of the wards where the Socialists captured the political power, are they laying wires for the next election. So you see, comrades, it is up to us to "nip them in the bud." Those of you who are members of the Social-Democratic party should attend your ward branch meeting and take up the matter at once; don't lose a moment's time, for there is no time to lose, the work must be done at once and be inaugurated now. Some of the ward organization are working out this plan at the present time and success already awaits them. In the next campaign you will have the press, the corporations, the pulpits, the Jay George (of the hot air-water-gas company's type) to deal with, so this is a word of advice to you, heed the danger and start the work at once, comrades. It is up to the army of workers in Milwaukee to fulfill this mission. Will they do it? Well, I have never failed as yet and many battles have started them in the face. Be sure to take this matter up at your next branch meeting, comrades.

E. T. MEANS, City Organizer.

(From the Vanguard.)

"The labor market." What does this expression mean? What but that labor is a commodity which may be bought and sold? And what is this but the essence of slavery, for in order to buy and sell "labor" there must be traffic in human flesh and blood? There is no such thing as a "labor market" that is not in effect identical with "slave market." And it is not the Socialist alone who recognizes this fact. Even such a conservative writer as Prof. Albion W. Small, of the University of Chicago, says: "The laboring class, as a class, is more necessary to civilization than ever. The individual laboring man today, however, is hounded by the thought that he may any day lose his job. He feels that he has less certainty of keeping himself and family from starvation or pauperism than the average American slave had of living in comfort through old days. The freeman's freedom today is evidently a struggle with severe and more relentless contingencies than slaves, as a class, have encountered in civilized countries in modern times."

Good for Roosevelt! And good for the Socialists! Whatever the faults of our strenuous President, he cannot be accused of failure to "speak out in meeting." And now it is "Social-Democracy" that receives the benefit of his frankness. According to Jackson Tinker, writing in Public Opinion, Mr. Roosevelt had an interview recently with the railroad magnates concerning control of rates, etc. He gave them warning that unless they got their act together and agreed to moderate regulation would precipitate Socialism. Here is an extract from Mr. Jackson's article:

"Then he (Mr. Roosevelt) summoned some of the railroad presidents again."

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS!

I. We, the Socialist party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and recoverer of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only real movement for the redemption of the program and principles by which the individual may become a free citizen; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has as its purpose the democratizing of the whole society and the liberation of the individual from the domination of the few.

They strive to secure for the individual the right to a free and equal education, and to a free and equal occupation of the land, and to a free and equal share in the wealth of the nation.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been corrupted by the selfish and greedy interests of the few, and have become a mockery to the people. We demand their restoration to the original purpose for which they were created.

Our political institutions are a mockery to the people. They are controlled by the few, and are a mockery to the many. We demand their restoration to the original purpose for which they were created.

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TRUE QUALITY

The kind that can rest on its own merits and win approval.

BLATZ WIENER BEER

MILWAUKEE

Val. Blatz Brew. Co. MILWAUKEE

TL. 2400 MAIN.

OUR MAY SALE

MAY INTEREST YOU.

It's one of the liveliest sales on foot ever inaugurated in this city.

The American Shoe Store, LOUIS RIFFLE, Prop.

554 Mitchell Street. Milwaukee, Wis.

DEBS PAMPHLETS

will be found useful for propaganda purposes.

The Socialist Party and the Working Class.....5 cents

The American Movement.....5 cents

ALHAMBRA

This Week—Farewell Performances of

Milwaukee's Stock Favorites

—in—

A WIFE'S REDEMPTION

Commencing Sunday Matinee

THE BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS

A Laugh Every Minute

NO DRY SPOTS IN

MY WIFE'S FAMILY

Best of all Comedies with

Hal Stephens and Harry Linton

EXCENTRIC COMEDIANS

Supported by a Metropolitan Cast Including

MEDDA LAURANT, THOMAS LEE,

ISOBEL ALLAN, J. EDWARD PIERCE,

MARIE ROSLYN, TOM HOOGLINS,

MABLE GREY, HARRY LESLYE,

BLANCHÉ BRENNAN, ARTHUR STONE,

ISOBELLA LOWE, H. B. PIERCE.

RESERVED SEAT'S

DOWN STAIRS 25c

Next Attraction:

Jas. Jeffries in Davy Crockett

Town Copies by the Town Crier.

The hunt for bank clerk Goll seemed to be prosecuted almost as vigorously as the search for Henry Herman. The reason why Henry Herman was not located was probably because some of our big business men of Milwaukee didn't dare to have him brought back, for fear of disclosures that would have put them in prison also—a precaution that would be easy of carrying out considering how closely associated the Milwaukee chief of police is to the commercial and political pirates and bandits whose headquarters is the Hotel Pfister.

Under the capitalist system there are always more men than jobs. The men are in a cruel competition to see who shall work and who shall starve. They underbid each other and by this means capitalism is able to keep wages low. The out-of-workers form a sort of reserve labor army on which the capitalists can draw when in need of men or when they seek to give work to the lowest bidders. Just now there is a strike of machinists at the Harvester Trust works at Milwaukee and the trust has been making frantic bids to the reserve army in order to fill the vacant jobs. The other day posters were put up in the street cars of Hoboken, N. J., reading "A Million Men wanted at Milwaukee at Good Wages." Such a wild bait for the man seeking to live! Thus far the machinist union, through its business agent, Comrade Wilson, has been able to prevail on the men secured for the vacant places not to betray the interests of their striking brothers and the seventy-one strikers are still masters of the situation. The strike, which is a very just one, has been on since February 21.

The presence of Ald. Corcoran, Luedtke and McKinley at Madison to argue against the proposal to change the vote on bond issues to two-thirds instead of three-fourths, is a spectacle that ought to open some eyes. This change would make it harder for the vote-buying Milwaukee street railway company to block municipal lighting measures in the Milwaukee city council, and so these street railway aldermen are fighting it! Ald. Becker, who has frequently boasted that his father, next to Frank Bigelow, was the ablest financier in Milwaukee, and who has now joined the street railway gang in the council, ought to have been at Madison also. We Socialists know very well that old party aldermen are naturally to be expected to support capitalist interests in the council, but when they, in the face of public opinion, go farther than that and actively work for street railway interests, there are few who will doubt but that they get some personal return for it, whether in money, business opportunities, or other things, we do not know.

USING THE DAILY PRESS.

The Social-Democratic Herald in the issue of April 22, 1905, contained the following statement:

"The 'Other Side' department in The Milwaukee Daily News is also backed by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. The matter is written by a certain F. G. R. Gordon of Massachusetts and edited by the advertising manager, Fenton P. Kelsey, of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company."

The above sentence is so written as to induce the inference on the part of the reader, without making the assertion or charge direct, that the space occupied by the matter which appears in The Daily News under the title "The Other Side" is paid for by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

It would be just as fair and just as truthful for the Social-Democratic Herald to print a statement inducing its readers to the inference or belief that the space occupied daily in The Daily News by "The Social-Democratic Column" was paid for by The Milwaukee Gas Light Company.

The truth is The Social-Democratic Column and "The Other Side" are granted equal freedom of space in The Daily News and The Daily News does not receive any consideration whatever for

the space occupied by the matter of either. The former column was granted space in The Daily News which was occupied daily for several months, before request for space for "The Other Side" was made. A fair discussion of both sides of a question ought to conduce to the advantage of all just, good causes and the writer believes that the interests of no one can suffer by the reasonable and well tempered representation of both sides of the cause of Socialism.

Whether it is Jay George or F. G. R. Gordon or any one else who has supplied the philosophy of Socialism who supplies the matter for "The Other Side" is immaterial. It suffices that the matter does not and never has come through the Milwaukee Gas Light Company or any other corporation or body or organization and comes in the hand writing of Jay George direct to The Daily News and every line of it is edited in the office of The Daily News, just as the matter for "The Social-Democratic Column" is.

The advertising manager of The Milwaukee Gas Light Company, Mr. Fenton P. Kelsey, has never edited a line or seen a line of the copy of Jay George before it has appeared in print in The Daily News and the writer does not know whether he has ever read a line of it, after it has appeared in print.

Just to be definite The Daily News makes the following proposition:

In the same issue of The Social-Democratic Herald, in which the sentence above quoted appeared, an appeal is made to Socialists to aid that paper to purchase a Mergenthaler type setting machine for its uses. If the writer of the sentence above quoted will produce the proofs of the allegation or insinuation that "The Other Side" is procured insertion in The Daily News for a consideration for space to it from any source under the sun, or that Fenton P. Kelsey, advertising manager of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, has edited a single line or even seen a line of the copy supplied for "The Other Side" to the Daily News previous to its appearing in print, The Daily News will install in the office of the Social-Democratic Herald a Mergenthaler type setting machine, set up and in running order, free of cost to it and will convey to the Social-Democratic Herald absolute title to that machine.

That is a fair offer and it will be carried out in every respect, if the proofs requested are produced. It will be an easy way to pay for the type setting machine, if the writer of the sentence quoted above has the proofs. He can produce them and procure the machine for the Social-Democratic Herald.

Allegation and suspicion are quite different from facts and proofs. Let us have the proofs.

Milwaukee, April 26, 1905.

M. A. Hoyt,

Editor Daily News.

It is not denied by anyone, and especially by the Editor of the Daily News, that all the daily papers, including the Daily News, have printed articles, editorial or semi-editorial in make-up and character and furnished by Mr. Kelsey, the press agent of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, against Socialism.

It is not denied by anybody that all the daily papers of Milwaukee, including the Daily News, were paid so and so much per line for the printing of these articles.

It is not denied by the editor of the Daily News, at least, that the lectures of Father Kress which appeared in the Milwaukee Journal were paid for per line by the Milwaukee Gas Light Company or some other similar sources, although the editor of the Journal denies it. It was stated to us by the very best authority that the reprinting of these lectures (to be paid for by the line) was offered first to the Daily News, but the Daily News declined this offer. We have no doubt that the editor of the Daily News will be the last man to deny that.

Now the supposition was very natural from the foregoing that the "Other Side" in the Daily News was also paid for, and we had a positive statement to that effect by an employee of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company. We could not make a direct statement, because we are not in a position to produce proof. We should like to get the Mergenthaler, but we really do not see how we can get it under the circumstances. And since now we have the written statement of Mr. Hoyt that these articles are not paid for, that is sufficient for us to believe that he has no knowledge of their being paid for.

But we cannot in any way change our statement that F. G. R. Gordon, the well known agent of the anti-Socialist capitalist associations in the East, is writing the anti-Socialist column. We know Gordon's style and Gordon's arguments as well as he knows them himself. A good many articles in the anti-Socialist columns are simply reprints of Gordon's articles in his paper, The Million. Besides, even the casual reader of the column will notice that it takes more than a week before any article of E. H. Thomas is answered in the anti-Socialist column. And it is beyond dispute that since he has left the Socialist camp, F. G. R. Gordon is not in the habit of writing such things for nothing. And the Milwaukee Gas Light Company or their Eastern backers may pay him without Mr. Hoyt's knowledge.

Editor Herald.

Mrs. May Wood Simmons of Chicago will speak at National Hall, Grove street and National Avenue, Sunday, May 7th, at 2:30 in the afternoon. The South Side Woman's Club is making the arrangements. Admission will be free. Discussion follows.

State Organization Fund.

| | |
|--------------------------|--------|
| L. R. Beck | \$1.00 |
| A. Beck | 1.00 |
| Joseph Smith, Punch card | .50 |
| West Allis Comrade | .25 |
| Otto Brackner | .25 |
| Wm. Markey, Punch card | 1.00 |

MEETINGS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday Evening, May 8th.

City Central Committee, Giljohann's Hall, 274 3rd st.

1st Ward Branch, 602 Market st.

Wednesday, May 10th.

10th Ward Branch, Eckelmann's Hall, 3109 Leabon ave.

Thursday, May 11th.

7th Ward Branch, Room 416 Germania Bldg.

12th Ward Branch, Hott's Hall, 905 Kinickinnick ave.

10th Ward Branch, 38 29th st.

17th Ward Branch, Odd Fellows Hall, cor. Potter and Kinickinnick ave.

Town of Greenfield Branch, Starke's Hall, 1116 Lapham st.

West Side Women's Club, 2 P. M., Petersen's Hall, 2114 North ave.

Thursday Evening, May 9th.

21st Ward Branch, Wegner's Hall, cor. of Chambers and Buftum sts.

Cudahy Branch, at Berkley Farrell's residence, Cudahy, Wis.

South Milwaukee Branch, Odd Fellows Hall, 50 Milwaukee, Wis.

South Side Women's Club, 2 P. M., Al. Jock's Hall, 6t have near Greenfield ave.

Friday, May 12th.

6th Ward Branch, Locke's Hall, 327 Sherman st.

8th Ward Branch, Mann's Hall, cor. Mineral st. and 4th ave.

10th Ward Branch, Wisconsin Hall, cor. 12th and Lee sts.

11th Ward Branch, C. Belgrin's Hall, cor. 9th and Orchard st.

18th Ward Branch, 490 Cramer st.

23rd Ward Branch, Bussmeister's Hall, cor. Washington st. and 13th ave.

OUR ANNUAL PICNIC.

Already the indications are that our fourth annual picnic will prove a record breaker.

The committees are getting down to work, and if earnest effort means anything they are going to do themselves and the party proud.

We want all our readers and friends to co-operate with the comrades who are devoting their time to this work by keeping the event in mind and reminding all their friends, acquaintances and shop-mates of it at every opportunity.

Plyers announcing the picnic are now off the press and may be obtained at headquarters. Get a supply. Comrades, and begin passing them out.

Don't forget the date, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

Prizes to the amount of \$125 will be awarded to successful contestants in the games.

Tickets will be sold at 15 cents, entitling the holder to admission to both picnic and ball.

Addresses will be made by able speakers.

Carnival Ticket Receipts.

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Previously Reported | \$2173.27 |
| H. Treu | .25 |
| Jno. Golder | 1.00 |
| Louis Engler | 1.50 |
| Fred. Meyer | .75 |
| Louis Ploekelmann | .25 |
| Aug. W. Baumbach | .50 |
| Herman Bergin | .25 |
| Arthur Andree | .25 |
| Wm. Thase | .50 |
| H. A. Kieckhafer | 1.50 |
| Peter Mayer | 1.00 |
| Chas. Geler | .50 |
| Christ. Hoffmann | .50 |
| D. Heidmann | .25 |
| Aug. Muschi | .25 |
| Aug. Joerdens | .50 |
| Robt. Vogt | 1.50 |
| 5th Ward Branch S. D. P. | 1.45 |
| Fred. Bartman | .75 |
| Mike Sreiber | .75 |
| Otto Glinde | 1.50 |
| Aug. Laubs | .25 |
| M. Schlerer | .75 |
| Fr. Holdehouse | 1.50 |
| Jac. Beicher | 1.25 |
| Aug. Densen | .50 |
| Jno. Broch | .25 |
| G. Gloyer | .50 |
| Fr. Ewig | .50 |
| H. Rieboldt | .25 |
| F. Mix | .25 |
| M. Weber | .75 |
| Otto Zolndars | .50 |
| Carl Plappner | .50 |
| Chas. Lawrence | .25 |
| Jno. Trabbold | 1.00 |
| David Stevens | 1.50 |
| Frank Gruener | 1.50 |
| Rich. Mattuscheck | 1.50 |
| | \$2,202.47 |

Don't forget to send in a contribution to the Organization Fund now and then.

On Sunday, June 6th, a Schafkopf Tourney will take place at Comrade Gustav Friedrich's place, 440 National Avenue. Comrades are most cordially invited. Tickets 25 cents. Prizes will be distributed.

Jos. Lauer & Co. call attention in this week's advertisement to their new line of high-grade suits and top coats at \$12.00 and \$15.00. They also carry a complete stock of men's hats and furnishings goods. A typographical error occurred in their advertisement, advertisement with reference to the price of hats. It should have been \$1.00, but a cipher was inserted in place of the period, making it appear \$10.00.

It is not merely to vote, then rest contented that you have done your share. What we want to have the comrades do now, is to build up their local branches and help us get an organization in districts where branches do not exist. Any five comrades may organize a local in a district where there is no organization. In doing so, notify the City Organizer, 344 6th st., and he will help you organize. We want an organization in Root Creek, Hales Corners, North Greenfield, East Milwaukee and Oak Creek as soon as possible. The field is ripe for a Socialist organization everywhere. It is only a matter of locating the material. So help in this grand work for humanity. Let every comrade put his shoulder to the wheel for a hard battle in 1906.

YOU CAN GET THE

Social-Democratic Herald

AT THE FOLLOWING

NEWS STANDS:

Corner Wisconsin and E. Water streets, Iron Block.

Hy. Schwartz, 340 1st ave.

J. Smith, 441 Jefferson street.

Wm. Lorenz, cor. Greenfield and 2nd ave.

John Farget, 1213 Galena street.

Jas. H. Kiley, 1008 Kinickinnick ave.

G. W. Sayles, 208 5th street.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

THE THEATER.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.

"My Wife's Family," which will be presented at the Alhambra next week, contains all the elements of a farcical comedy bursting with ludicrous situations, possessing a dialogue that is full of wit, music that is tasteful to the ear, scenes that are picturesque to the eye, jokes that have merit to them; and the entire comedy moving with such rapidity that its humor tickles one from the start to the finish. The following is what one well known critic said: "The American people love to laugh occasionally, and the auditor, who can see this production without laughing steadily through the three acts, is a wonder."

BIJOU THEATER.

"The Way of the Transgressor," which comes to the Bijou tomorrow, is the title of a new play written by Chas. H. Fleming. In addition to an interesting story told in a pleasing manner, there are a number of effective climaxes and situations. The scenic effects of the play are superb. One of the features of the play is the introduction of four Landseer dogs and they have parts in the play that give them a chance to not intelligently. There is a wealth of scenery. There will be matinees on Wednesday and Saturday.



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STAR THEATER.

"The Jolly Grass Widows," who have now firmly established their claim to rank at the very top of the burlesque procession, will take the field again at the Star next week, and their week's engagement is guaranteed to be the gayest, liveliest, and most thoroughly enjoyable thing that anybody could demand. The show was a terrific hit last season. Such a collection of handsome girls, such a crowd of clever jokers, and such a sterling vaudeville program, are seldom to be seen in one show.

CRYSTAL THEATER.

At the ever-popular Crystal Theater (Second near the Avenue) next week a big bill, headed by the Brothers De Van will be given. There are five other big acts and the Moving Views. The venting fans make the Crystal a most comfortable place in warm weather.

GRAND THEATER.

Annie Abbott, the Georgia wonder, who can lift a man by simply laying her hand on his head, will be the remarkable attraction at the Grand Theater (Third near Grand) next week. She's town talk everywhere. Five other acts. The usual daily matinees at 2:30.

Remember that one of the ways to work for the cause is to get a subscriber for the Herald and the Vorwaerts now and then.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT.

IN PROBATE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, ss.

In the Matter of the Estate of August Frhm, deceased on this 13th day of April, A. D. 1905, and filing the petition of Ida Dali, a daughter of the said deceased, stating that August Frhm, late of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 29th day of March, 1905, and praying that Charles Biedgett, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator of the Estate of said deceased, it is Ordered, That said application be heard before this Court at a regular Term thereof to be held at the Court House in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of June A. D. 1905, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing.

By the Court,

JOHN C. KAREL,

Register of Probate.

RICHARD ELSNER,

Attorney at Law.

No sympathizer with the struggles of the downtrodden and oppressed should fail to secure a copy of this great work:

POVERTY

By ROBERT MUNTZ.

As an aid to Socialist workers, this book has no superior. It is a primer from cover to cover with facts gathered at first hand by the author, vividly setting forth the condition of the poor in our great industrial centers.

Paper, 12 mo., 25 cents.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBL. CO.,

344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.

J. LOEHNER,

West Side Architectural Iron Works

Manufacturers of all kinds of

Ornamental Iron Work

Repairs all kinds 1829 Cherry Street

promptly attended to. Phone 3808

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

MINERAL WATERS.

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